

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS/QC 001003 (2000): IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) - Guidance Documents [LITD 5: Semiconductor and Other Electronic Components and Devices]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

इलैक्ट्रॉनिक घटकों के लिए आई ई सी गुणता मूल्यांकन
पद्धति (आई ई सी क्यू) — मार्गदर्शक दस्तावेज

Indian Standard

IEC QUALITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS (IECQ) —
GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

ICS 03.120.20; 31.020

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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NEW DELHI 110002

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical with IEC Pub QC 001003 (1998) 'IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Guidance documents' issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of Basic Standards on Electronics and Telecommunication Sectional Committee and approval of the Electronics and Telecommunication Division Council.

Under IEC quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQC), it is obligatory for each member country to adopt IECQC standards as their national standards without any change.

The text of the IEC standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

CROSS REFERENCES

In this adopted standard, the following International Standards are referred to. Read in their respective places the following:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
IEC QC 001001 (1998) IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Basic rules	IS QC 001001 : 2000 IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Basic rules	Identical
IEC QC 001002-1 (1998) IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Rules of procedure — Part 1 : Administration	IS QC 001002-1 : 2000 IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Rules of procedure : Part 1 Administration	do
IEC QC 001002-1 (1998) IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Rules of procedure — Part 2 : Documentation	IS QC 001002-2 : 2000 IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Rules of procedure : Part 2 Documentation (<i>first revision</i>)	do
IEC QC 001002-3 (1998) IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Rules of procedure — Part 3 : Approval of procedures	IS QC 001002-3 : 2000 IEC Quality assessment system for electronic components (IECQ) — Rules of procedure : Part 3 Approval of procedures (<i>first revision</i>)	do
ISO 3166 :1993 Codes for the representation of names of countries	IS 14836 (Part 1) : 2000 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their sub-divisions : Part 1 Country codes	Not equivalent

The concerned technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following documents referred in this adopted standard and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

IEC QC 001004 Specifications list

Indian Standard

IEC QUALITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS (IECQ) — GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

1 Scope

This publication contains the Guidance Documents of the IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ), hereinafter referred to as "the System".

2 Normative References

The following publications contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of these Guidance Documents. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. The IECQ Certification Management Committee (CMC) shall decide the timetable for the introduction of new publications or revised editions of existing publications.

QC 001001:1998, *IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) — Basic Rules*

QC 001002-1:1998, *IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) — Rules of Procedure. Part 1: Administration*

QC 001002-2:1998, *IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) — Rules of Procedure. Part 2: Documentation*

QC 001002-3:1998, *IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) — Rules of Procedure. Part 3: Approval procedures*

QC 001004, *IEC Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components (IECQ) — Specifications List*

ISO 3166:1993, *Codes for the representation of names of countries*

3 Guidance Document on the description of technological areas in National Statements of Surveillance Arrangements

3.1 Scope

This document gives guidance on the approval of candidate National Supervising Inspectorates (NSIs) and is also intended to be used by already approved NSIs as a model for their three-year updating of National Statements of Surveillance Arrangements (NSSAs).

It refers especially to 1.2.2e) of QC 001002-3, Rules of Procedure, Part 3: Approval Procedures.

3.2 Description of technological areas

3.2.1 The Rules of Procedure, 1.2.2e) of QC 001002-3, require that an NSSA includes a statement of the technological areas over which the NSI proposes to exercise jurisdiction, that is to say to exercise supervision and carry out audit testing.

At the present time, these areas are as follows:

- 1) Passive components
- 2) Active components
- 3) Film and hybrid film integrated circuits
- 4) Electromechanical components
- 5) Electromagnetic components
- 6) Electro-optic components
- 7) Wires and cables
- 8) Printed boards
- 9) Photovoltaics

3.2.2 The coverage of each of the above areas is so wide that, without further information, it is not possible to ascertain from the NSSA which families of components are covered by the NSI. Whilst some indication can be derived from the laboratory facilities owned by, or available to, the NSI, this is not adequate if clear information on the range of assessed electronic components is required.

3.2.3 Within each of the areas listed above, therefore, the families of components covered should be listed, together with the relevant generic specification number(s) within the System in accordance with 1.2.2.e) of QC 001002-3.

Only families of components that are eligible for inclusion in the System should be listed.

These families are given in the following list under each technological area and will be augmented as technology and the quality assessment systems develop.

The NSI should ensure that in the list of the families of components given in the description of the technological area in the NSSA, the component families are described in the same way as in the following list.

Technological areas/Families	Generic Specification
1) Passive components	
Capacitors, fixed	QC 300000 and QC 200000, QC 210000
Surge protective devices	PQC 76
Film resistor networks (Capability Approval)	QC 390000
Resistors, fixed	QC 400000 and QC 210000
Potentiometers	QC 410000
Varistors	QC 420000
Thermistors, directly heated, positive step function temperature coefficient	QC 440000
Filters, ceramic	QC 660000
Filters, surface acoustic wave (SAW)	EN 166000

Technological areas/Families

**Generic
Specification**

Resonators, ceramic	QC 670000
Quartz crystal units (including Capability Approval)	QC 680000
2) Active components	
Discrete semiconductor devices	QC 700000
Integrated circuits	QC 700000 and QC 200000, QC 210000, QC 211000
Quartz crystal controlled oscillators (including Capability Approval)	QC 690000
3) Film and hybrid film integrated circuits (including Capability Approval)	QC 760000
4) Electromechanical components	
Connectors, for frequencies below 3 MHz, for use with printed boards	QC 010000
Connectors, for frequencies below 3MHz, rectangular	QC 030000
Connectors, for use in d.c. and low frequency analogue and in digital high-speed data applications	QC 480000
Connectors, radio frequency	QC 220000
Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies	QC 140000
Relays, electromechanical, all-or-nothing	IEC 60255-7 and IEC 60255-10
Switches, electromechanical	QC 960000
Switches, keyboard	PQC 37
5) Electromagnetic components	
Cores, inductor and transformer	QC 250000
Transformers and inductors (Capability Approval)	QC 260000
Cores, of magnetically hard ferrite	PQC 38
6) Electro-optic components	
Tubes, electronic	PQC 97 and PQC 100
Liquid crystal and solid-state display devices	QC 720000
Fibre optic terminus sets	QC 780000
Fibre optic attenuators	QC 800000

Technological areas/Families

**Generic
Specification**

Fibre optic branching devices	QC 810000
Fibre optic switches	QC 820000
Fibre optic isolators	QC 830000
Fibre optic mechanical splices and accessories	QC 850000
Fibre optic adaptors	QC 860000
Fibre optic passive components and cable assemblies	QC 870000
Fibre optic fan-outs	QC 880000
Connectors, for optical fibres and cables	QC 910000

7) **Wires and cables**

Cables for digital communication	QC 460000
Cables, radio frequency (including data cables)	PQC 71
Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies	QC 140000

8) **Printed boards (Capability Approval)**

Printed boards (Capability Approval)	QC 230000 and QC 200000, QC 210000
Base materials for printed boards	PQC3 and QC 200000

9) **Photovoltaics**

PV modules, crystalline	IEC 61215 and PQC ...
PV modules, thin-film	IEC 61646 and PQC ...

4 Guidance Document on the addition of requirements in blank detail specifications

4.1 Scope

This document gives guidance on the writing of blank detail specifications. It relates to clause 1 of QC 001002-2, Rules of Procedure, Part 2: Documentation (see also 5.3.1) and 5.5.1).

4.2 Addition of requirements in blank detail specifications

A QC or PQC ... blank detail specification derived from QC higher order documents shall not add requirements that do not exist in those higher order documents. However, PQC blank detail specifications derived from PQC ... higher order documents may add requirements that do not exist in those PQC ... higher order documents.

The reason for the two different cases mentioned above is that in the first case the higher order specifications are prepared in an IEC technical committee in which all IEC National Committees may participate. In the second case, however, the blank detail specification is derived from the PQC ... higher order documents of a single participating country.

5 Guidance Document on the ways in which detail specifications associated with Qualification Approval procedures may be prepared

5.1 Scope

This document gives guidance on the preparation of detail specifications.

5.2 General

IECQ detail specifications for electronic components using Qualification Approval (QA) procedures are derived from published blank detail specifications.

Detail specifications may make the severities of test, the end-of-test requirements, or the sampling levels, more severe than those given in the blank detail specification. These severities, or requirements, can never be made less stringent.

Copies of detail specifications shall be circulated to all other NAIs, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

5.3 Eight different ways of preparing detail specifications

- 1) A detail specification can be prepared by a National Committee from an appropriate blank detail specification. The blank detail specification may be in either the "QC" series or the "PQC" series (see 5.5.1 and 5.5.2). The detail specification will then have a number allocated to it by the responsible national authority and be published (see 5.5.3 for the composition of a detail specification number).
- 2) An individual manufacturer may prepare a detail specification from an appropriate blank detail specification and submit it to the responsible national organization for verification of compliance to the rules and the allocation of a number.

After allocation of the number, the manufacturer may commence approval testing under the surveillance of the NSI. After completion of the testing, the manufacturer or the responsible national organization shall publish the detail specification.

- 3) A group of manufacturers may act together to produce a common detail specification with one of them accepting the responsibility for the submission for verification and the allocation of a number, the procedure being the same as in 2) above.
- 4) The actions in 2) and 3) may be in co-operation with one or more customers.
- 5) A detail specification can be prepared by any of the procedures described in 1) to 4) and then submitted by the National Committee to the relevant IEC technical committee (or subcommittee). If, at the time of the submission, it can be shown that it has the support of the National Committees of two other countries, a request can be made to the secretary of the technical committee for it to be subjected directly to the procedure given in annex A. Under this procedure the detail specification would be circulated to the National Committees of the IEC for approval for it to be voted upon as a final draft International Standard. If no substantive objections are received within three months, the Chairman is empowered to authorize the formal voting on the detail specification as a final draft International Standard. Provided that less than one fifth of the member National Committees vote against it, the document can be published as an IEC detail specification. Under this procedure, the normal requirement for a

bilingual document may be relaxed, that is to say document circulation and publication may be carried out in the language in which the draft was submitted, if so desired.

- 6) A detail specification can be prepared using the full IEC procedures, described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1.
- 7) Where no suitable blank detail specification exists, there is the possibility for an NAI to produce one and to submit it to the CMC for approval as a provisional specification in the "PQC" series. If accepted as a provisional specification, a detail specification complying with it can be prepared by any of the above procedures.
- 8) Exceptionally, an NAI may prepare and submit a detail specification as a provisional specification in the "PQC" series. This could occur when there are no higher order documents such as generic, sectional or blank detail specifications containing quality assessment procedures as required by the Rules of the System. In such a case, test methods and terminology shall be covered by IEC documents as specified in IEC Guide 102 or otherwise fully described.

5.4 New component variants or applications

To demonstrate the flexibility of the System, it should be realised that there is the possibility of producing detail specifications for new component variants or applications. An example could be a pressure sensitive resistive device, whereby a selection of a suitable blank detail specification for a resistive device could be made and a detail specification prepared which complies with it. Additional test methods and requirements could then be included in the detail specification. Such test methods could cover

- a) pressure coefficient of resistance
- b) response time, and
- c) pressure/resistance hysteresis curves.

5.5 Identification of detail specifications

5.5.1 Within the IECQ, two series of documents are recognized. The first are those which have been generated by an IEC technical committee/subcommittee in its normal manner and the second are those provisional specifications which have been submitted by an NAI and approved by the CMC where there is no immediate prospect of an IEC technical committee/subcommittee publishing the necessary documents.

The first series are prefixed by the letters "QC" and followed by a six digit number. The first two digits identify the generic specification, the second two digits identify the sectional specification and the last two identify the blank detail specification.

Example: QC 40 01 01
a) b) c)

- a) fixed resistors, generic QC 40 00 00
- b) low power non-wirewound sectional QC 40 01 00
- c) blank detail specification for Assessment Level "E" QC 40 01 01.

The second series, provisional specifications, are prefixed by the letters "PQC" and followed by a serial number allocated by the IECQ Secretariat.

5.5.2 A "QC" number can be allocated by the IECQ Secretariat immediately a Voting Report has been issued by a technical committee secretariat, which indicates, in an unambiguous manner, that the document voted upon has received sufficient support for the document to be formally published by the IEC Central Office. A Qualification Approval can be granted at this stage without waiting for the published version of the document to become available.

5.5.3 A detail specification number is composed of three elements

- a) a root number (as defined in 5.1),
- b) a national identifier, and
- c) a running number.

The root number identifies the blank detail specification from which the detail specification was derived.

The national identifier is the ISO 3166 alpha-2 code of the country in which the detail specification was first registered, for example GB United Kingdom (detail specifications raised by an IEC technical committee use "XX" as the double-alpha identifier).

The running number is the four digit serial number allocated to the specification by the responsible national authority, National Standards Organization, etc.

Examples:

- a) QC 400101GB0003 would be the third detail specification registered in the United Kingdom for blank detail specification QC 400101,
- b) PQC69JP0001 would be the first detail specification registered in Japan for provisional blank detail specification PQC 69.

5.6 Listing

All detail specifications are listed in the IECQ Specifications List, QC 001004, which is re-issued periodically.

6 Guidance Document on amendments to detail specifications

6.1 Scope

This document gives guidance to the originators of detail specifications and to NAIs on the procedure for dealing with amendments to detail specifications.

6.2 Types of amendment

There are three types of amendment to detail specifications:

- 1) Corrections

These are corrections of a purely editorial nature or of obvious technical mistakes. This also includes the up-dating of references where the changes in the documents referred to do not affect the technical content of the detail specification (see 6.3).

2) Additions

These are additions of further styles, tolerance groups and similar material, of alternative test methods prescribed in the generic and sectional specification or blank detail specification, of assessment levels and of additional information (not for inspection purposes) which do not affect the Qualification Approval of already approved components (see 6.4).

3) Other changes

These are all other changes not covered by 1) and 2) above (see 6.7).

6.3 Procedure for amendments containing corrections

6.3.1 When an amendment to a published detail specification has to be made to correct editorial or obvious technical mistakes, one of the following procedures shall be followed:

- 1) in the case of corrections coming from the originator of the detail specification, he shall publish the amending pages or list of corrections;
- 2) in the case of corrections coming from a source other than the originator, he shall be informed of the corrections and he shall publish them as in 1) above.

In both cases the NAI of the country concerned shall circulate the complete amendment to all of the addressees indicated in 1.4.3 of QC 001002-2.

6.3.2 An amendment containing corrections to a detail specification is published in one of the following ways:

- a complete reprint of the detail specification, or
- a list of minor corrections to be made to the detail specification and, where applicable, one or more new pages to replace the original(s), together with instructions for effecting the amendment.

If not already included in the original detail specification, an amendment record sheet shall be attached to the amendment.

6.3.3 Amendments published in these ways shall be identified as follows:

- by an indication on all pages such as "QC 400101DE1369 Issue 1 including Amendment 1", where the detail specification is completely reprinted, or
- by an indication on all amendment sheets and replacement pages such as "QC 300801US0001 Issue 1 including Amendment 1".

6.4 Procedure for amendments containing additions

6.4.1 When additions have to be made to a published detail specification, one of the following procedures shall be followed:

- 1) in the case of a detail specification originated by a technical committee of the IEC, the normal procedures of the IEC shall be used to amend it;
- 2) in the case of additions coming from the originator, he shall follow the rules of 6.4.3 and 6.4.4;

- 3) in the case of additions coming from sources other than the originator, the proposer of the amendment shall consult the originator of the detail specification, who shall, if he agrees, publish amending pages, or a list of corrections, or a reprint of the detail specification.

In cases 2) and 3) above, the NAI shall circulate the complete amendment to all of the addressees indicated in 1.4.3 of QC 001002-2.

6.4.2 If the proposer of the amendment and the originator of the detail specification are unable to reach agreement on the publication of an amendment, the proposer of the amendment may take action as follows:

- either seek the assistance of his NAI, which shall attempt to resolve the matter in discussion with the NAI of the originator of the detail specification, or
- prepare a new detail specification with a new IECQ reference number.

6.4.3 An amendment which contains additions to a detail specification shall raise the issue number of that detail specification.

6.4.4 An amendment as described in the three cases of 6.4.1 may be published in either of the ways specified in 6.3.2.

6.5 Amendments containing both corrections and additions

Amendments to a detail specification which contains both corrections and additions shall be published in accordance with the procedure given in 6.4.

6.6 Subsequent action by an NAI

6.6.1 An NAI wishing to use a detail specification which has already been published by a technical committee of the IEC or another NAI, shall adopt, but not necessarily publish, the full text of the detail specification including all amendments.

6.6.2 An NAI which adopts a detail specification in accordance with 6.6.1 shall inform the Secretary of the CMC of the amendment status and/or issue number of this detail specification in its national system.

6.7 Procedure for other changes

If it is necessary to introduce into any detail specification changes other than those covered by 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5, a new detail specification bearing a new IECQ reference number shall be published in accordance with 1.4 of QC 001002-2.

7 Guidance Document on amendments to IECQ specifications (excluding detail specifications)

7.1 Scope

This document gives guidance to IEC technical committees, subcommittees and to NAIs on the procedure for dealing with amendments to specifications (excluding detail specifications).

It refers especially to 1.1 and 1.3 of QC 001002-2.

7.2 Responsibility for the preparation of amendments

An amendment to a basic, generic, sectional or blank detail specification shall be prepared by the IEC technical committee or subcommittee responsible for its maintenance.

Where the specification is a provisional specification accepted in accordance with 1.3 of QC 001002-2, the amendment may be prepared by the NAI that originated it or by any other NAI. If an NAI other than that which originated the provisional specification has prepared an amendment, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the NAI that originated the provisional specification which shall then take such actions as are necessary for the introduction of the proposed amendment into the original specification. A copy of the proposed amendment shall also be sent to the Secretary of the CMC. The NAI that originated the provisional specification shall produce written technical justification within two months in the case that it disagrees with the proposed amendment.

Amendments shall be approved in accordance with the voting procedures that applied to the original specification.

7.3 Methods of publication, and notification

An amendment to a specification shall be published in one of the following ways:

- in a complete new issue of the specification;
- as a list of minor corrections to be made to the specification, with, where applicable, new pages to replace the original ones, together with instructions for effecting the amendment.

The changes against the previous issue shall be clearly indicated. Changes may be made visible by for example

- marking the respective margin;
- listing the changes with respect to the previous issue (amendments and cancellations) and including them in the document after the list of contents.

Each NSI shall notify all manufacturers under its supervision that have components approved against the specification, or are in the process of such approval, of the amendments.

7.4 Conditions to be met

7.4.1 In order that an amendment to a specification should have a minimum effect on lower order documents (see 1.1 of QC 001002-2), the following conditions shall apply unless there are valid technical reasons for non-compliance with a) or b) below:

- a) the previous technical content of the specification shall be maintained;
- b) any additions (such as new test methods or conditions) shall not be mandatory for inclusion in existing detail specifications;
- c) previous references in lower order documents to the amended specification shall remain valid.

7.4.2 If conditions a), b) and c) of 7.4.1 are met, the amendment shall include a note to the effect that detail specifications depending on the unamended specification may still be used. The amendment shall come into force two months after the circulation of a positive Report on the Voting.

In the case of a new issue the previous issue shall be withdrawn.

7.4.3 If conditions a) and/or b) of 7.4.1 are not met, the following measures shall be taken so that approvals already granted, or applied for, are not invalidated:

- a) an overlap period of at least one year and not more than two years from the date of publication of the amendment shall be fixed by the technical committee, subcommittee or NAI originating the amendment and shall be stated in the Report on the Voting. The overlap period is to give other NAIs time to consider the matter and to take such action nationally as may be necessary;
- b) during this period, approvals that were applied for prior to the amendment may be continued. After the overlap period, approvals to the unamended specification should only be granted in exceptional circumstances;
- c) for approvals granted prior to the amendment, quality conformance testing according to the unamended specification may continue after the overlap period for as long as there is a requirement;
- d) where there are no exceptional circumstances as referred to in b) above or continuous requirement as referred to in c) above, the amended specification shall be used in all approval or quality conformance testing by the end of the overlap period.

8 Guidance Document on establishing equivalence with non-IECQ specifications

8.1 Scope

This document gives guidance to manufacturers and NSIs concerning a general procedure for establishing equivalence between an IECQ component specification on the one hand and, on the other hand, a non-IECQ specification to which a customer might wish to purchase.

It does not refer to any particular clause of the Rules of Procedure, nor does it concern the equivalence of quality assessment systems.

The procedure described is only intended to be used for components approved under the IECQ.

8.2 Guidance

8.2.1 The situation is that the CUSTOMER wants to buy WXYZ System approved components. The component MANUFACTURER has an IECQ Qualification Approval to an IECQ specification which he asserts is equivalent to the WXYZ System specification. The CUSTOMER asks for something more than the MANUFACTURER'S assertion on equivalence of technical requirements and quality requirements.

This situation should be handled as follows.

8.2.2 The MANUFACTURER who has been asked for a statement of equivalence should conduct a detailed analysis of the CUSTOMER's specification, or the specification in which the CUSTOMER is interested. When equivalence to a detail specification is being established, every specific reference to a higher order document shall be included in the examination. If the result of the analysis is such that the MANUFACTURER's technical specialists conclude that an identity or equivalence exists, they should prepare a statement to that effect which also includes a comparison of the target specification requirement with those of the IECQ specification to which the MANUFACTURER's components are approved.

8.2.3 The foregoing statement should be submitted by the MANUFACTURER to the NSI under whose surveillance his approval was granted. If the NSI concurs with the analysis, the NSI should forward the statement to the NSI in whose territory the potential CUSTOMER is located (or an NSI whose approvals the CUSTOMER recognizes) with his endorsement of both the content of the report and the fact that the submitting MANUFACTURER's components are approved to the IECQ specification.

NOTE 1 This procedure places the principal load on the **MANUFACTURER** who wishes to claim equivalence. He shall prepare the analysis which demonstrates the equivalence. Verification of the equivalence analysis may be done by a combination of the performance of a selection of critical tests from the specification and by the taking account of the NSI's experience regarding the integrity of the **MANUFACTURER** as well as with specifications in the IECQ System.

NOTE 2 It is emphasized that this Guidance Document does not address the question of equivalence of **SYSTEMS**. The only equivalence which is established is the **EQUIVALENCE OF SPECIFICATIONS**. By endorsing the IECQ MANUFACTURER's statement of equivalence between a given specification and a corresponding IECQ specification to which he has a component approved, the NSI is stating that the specification in question could be used in the IECQ System giving comparable results under the IECQ System's conditions. Such statement does, however, not include any judgement about the other system.

NOTE 3 The responsibility for the correctness of the statement rests with the endorsing NSI. That endorsement is intended to be acceptable to any other NSI.

8.2.4 With recognition of the fact that all participants in the IECQ have committed themselves to reciprocity and mutual recognition, the CUSTOMER's NSI should add his endorsement to the report, indicating his acceptance of the analysis and of the fact that he recognizes the existing IECQ Qualification Approval as giving the equivalent assurance as that required by the WXYZ System component specification, and return the endorsed report to the MANUFACTURER.

8.2.5 The MANUFACTURER now has a document in hand which certifies the equivalence of specifications and which should permit a ready acceptance of the component by any CUSTOMER who requests equivalence of component approval (as distinct from formal approval).

9 Guidance Document on the IECQ logo

9.1 Scope

This document gives guidance to NAIs, NSIs, manufacturers, distributors and independent test laboratories on the IECQ logo.

It does not refer to any particular clause of the Rules of Procedure.

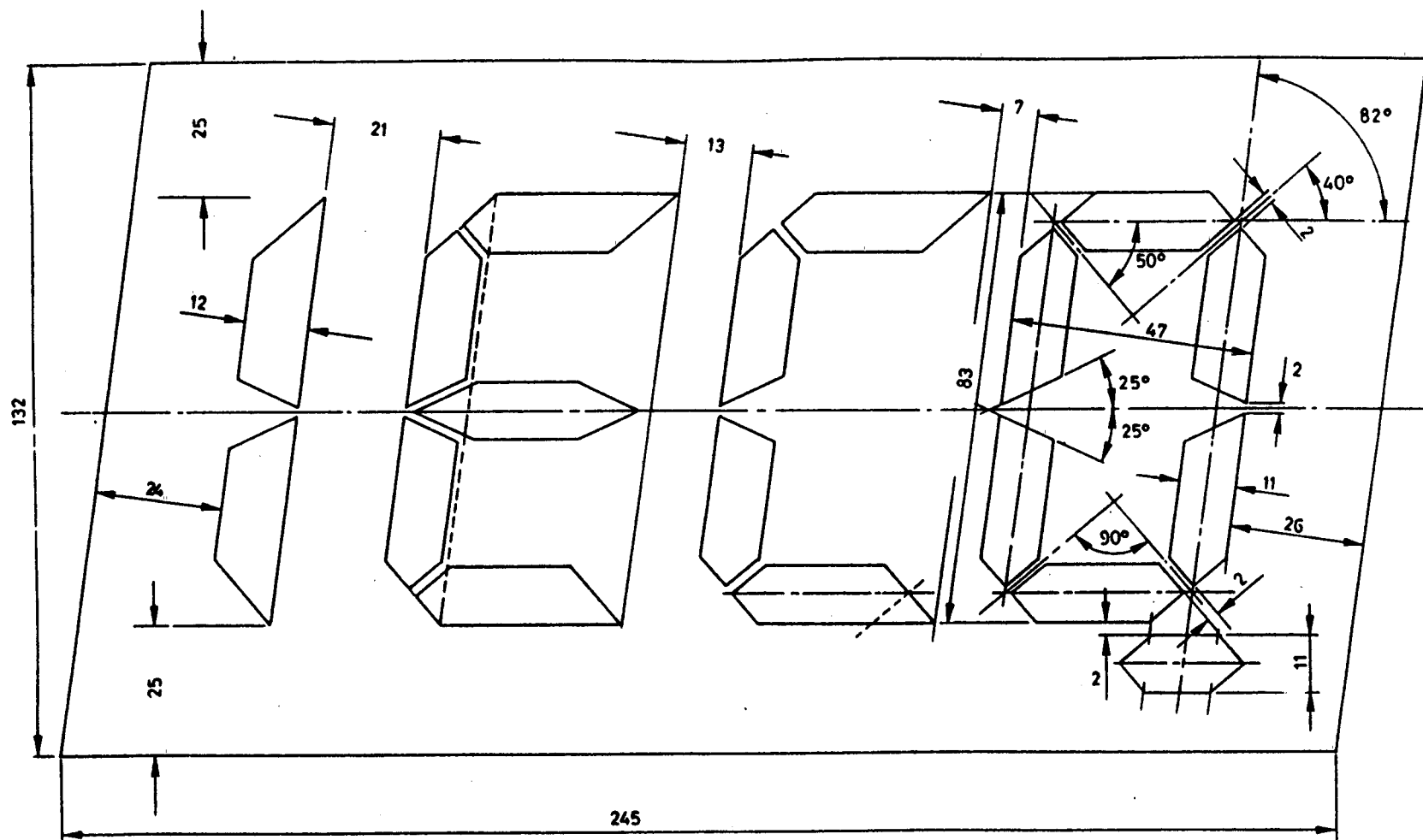
9.2 Guidance

The IECQ logo is an IEC trademark, registered in Switzerland, for printed matter (including microform) products. The proportional dimensions in mm, scale 1:1, are shown in figure 2 (see next page). For colour reproduction, the white letter segments in figure 1 below appear on a blue background. The blue is defined in the Pantone reference guide as "Pantone Blue 286".

The IECQ logo shall be used only by bona fide organizations approved under the System, for promotional, marketing and advertising purposes. It does not constitute a Mark of Conformity nor does it imply liability in any way for the conformance of any product to an approved IECQ specification.



Figure 1 — IECQ logo



ANNEX A

PROCEDURE FOR APPROVING DETAIL SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

A.1 Introduction

This procedure was proposed by the IEC Advisory Committee on Electronics and Telecommunications (ACET) in Document 02 (Central Office) 282 and accepted without objection by the IEC Committee of Action at its meeting in May 1983.

The following procedure is available for detail specifications for all electronic components for which Qualification Approval is sought under the IECQ.

A.2 Procedure

A.2.1 A draft detail specification for an electronic component shall be submitted to the Secretary of the appropriate technical committee or subcommittee by a National Committee. The National Committee shall name at least two other National Committees which support the draft.

A.2.2 The draft detail specification shall have been prepared by adding the necessary information on mechanical and electrical characteristics, etc., to an approved IEC blank detail specification. It shall comply with the rules of the IECQ and with the published IEC generic and/or sectional specification. As the approved IEC blank detail specification will have been published in English and in French, the National Committee may submit the draft detail specification in either, or both, of these languages.

A.2.3 The secretary of the technical committee or subcommittee shall verify that the draft meets the requirements specified in any higher order document.

A.2.4 The secretary of the technical committee or subcommittee may then decide to circulate the document to be voted upon as a final draft International Standard in the language(s) in which it was submitted (that is to say, in this special case of a detail specification the normal requirement for a bilingual document may be relaxed).

A.2.5 If the draft is approved, it shall be published, in the language(s) in which it was submitted, as an IEC detail specification and shall be available for use within the IECQ.

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